March 19, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. William P. Clements, Jr.

Department of Defense

Mr. William J. Porter Department of State

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer Joint Chiefs of Staff Department of Defense

SUBJECT:

Request for Authorization to Fly SR-71 Photographic

Reconnaissance Missions over North Vietnam

The Chairman asks that I obtain the vote of 40 Committee principals on the attached paper.

I understand that this subject was discussed at a WSAG meeting and this paper prepared as a result, and that subsequently the IDEALIST mission referred to in paragraph 4.b. (and 6.b.) was approved for implementation after 28 March.

As this paper points out, specific timing for any mission would depend upon the weather, but the Chairman is <u>not</u> considering implementation prior to 28 March 1973.

Executive Secretary
The 40 Committee

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Attachment

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Approved For Release 2004/07/08: CIA-RDP80R01720R001300010023-8

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

15 March 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

Assistant to the President

for National Security Affairs

SUBJECT

Transmittal of Requested Request

- 1. Attached is the request for authorization of SR-71 overflights of North Vietnam which you asked me to have prepared at the 13 March WSAG meeting.
 - 2. This paper has four sections:

I The Need

II The Actual Request

III Timing

IV Specific Targets

- 3. What we are actually requesting, for reasons set forth in the paper, is authorization to:
 - a. Obtain the take of two complete mission equivalents, which may mean flying up to five missions against the total target mix described.
 - b. A repeat package (to establish current behavior trends) to be flown approximately two weeks after the first package is completed.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

15 March 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

SUBJECT

Request for Authorization to Fly SR-71
Photographic Reconnaissance Missions

over North Vietnam

I. THE NEED

- 1. As you are aware, the current restrictions on overflights of North Vietnam have precluded the collection of direct evidence aerial photography on military deliveries to North Vietnam from the USSR and the People's Republic of China. The need for photographic coverage of major military areas of North Vietnam is critical if the intelligence community is to meet its responsibility for monitoring North Vietnam's military intentions as reflected by its materiel capabilities. The argument for aerial reconnaissance has recently been heightened by the fact that our COMINT collection is showing some signs of degradation both in terms of quality and quantity in a non-tactical environment, the Communists may be moving to more secure modes of communication, i.e., landlines and/or more sophisticated cryptologic systems.
- 2. Given the above, the intelligence community's ability to provide documented analyses of North Vietnam's logistics capabilities has been sharply curtailed. We have drawn certain presumptive conclusions based on past experience and observations of trends of logistics movements out of North Vietnam through Laos

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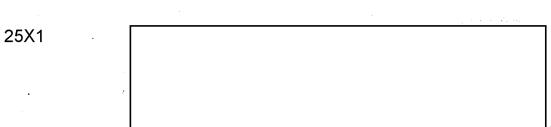
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and Cambodia. Traditionally, Hanoi has practiced a very conservative materiel policy, both in the north and the south, and has maintained very large stockpiles in rear areas. As large amounts of supplies have continued to move out of North Vietnam during the recent past, one can reasonably infer that these supplies have, at a minimum, been replaced in kind by Hanoi's prime suppliers. It is not currently possible, however, to quantify this resupply effort in any meaningful terms. Nor can we guarantee that our inferential analysis — no matter how impeccable its internal logic — squares with the facts of current North Vietnamese behavior in the logistic area.

3. Our only practical way of detecting and assessing military aid shipments crossing the North Vietnamese border from China is from aerial reconnaissance. The past seven years have demonstrated beyond argument that no other source as reliable exists. Photographic coverage of major lines of communication and associated storage depots leading from the northeastern North Vietnamese border into Hanoi and from Vinh south to the DMZ would provide clues to current levels of military transport and stockpiling activity directed toward South Vietnam and Laos. It would also offer the opportunity of detecting military equipment which may have already been shipped across the Chinese border since late January. Without the fruits of such reconnaissance, we are operating very much in the dark, since no imagery of any value has been collected over North Vietnam for nearly two months (i.e., since 23 January).

II. THE REQUEST

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its pas	sage would of course be dete	cted by the North	vietnamese.
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b. The IDEALIST mission we have requested would supplement an SR-71 overflight product but could not substitute for it. As you know, the IDEALIST proposal involves one mission flown exclusively in the Gulf of Tonkin by a U-2

- 5. Given the above, overhead flights with SR-71 aircraft are necessary to provide the early evidence the intelligence community needs to meet the President's requirements. More specifically:
 - a. To cover the essential targets (outlined in paragraph 9 below) would require two "complete" SR-71 missions. "Complete" in this context means a mission which covers all of the targets on its track without any significant proportion of these targets being masked by cloud cover.

- b. The current time frame (mid-March-mid-April) is a period in North Vietnam characterized by persistent overcast with fog and few sunny days, i.e., a bad period for aerial reconnaissance over North Vietnam. Furthermore, weather apart, there is no guarantee that all the photography taken on a given single mission will be of uniform quality. Here again, experience suggests that on any given mission, some of the coverage (for technical reasons) will probably be of minimal utility.
- c. Given the above, though the essential targets could all be covered (once) in two "complete" missions, the odds are that -- given weather and technical problems -- it would take up to five missions to get complete, useable results from the equivalent of two.
- d. Finally, one time coverage (i.e., complete coverage of each target once) would, at best, give us a freeze "snapshot" of the situation at one given (somewhat arbitrary) moment in time. It would help develop a now missing baseline of current behavior which could then be compared to observed patterns of pre-23 January behavior. It would not show much on current trends.
- 6. Actual Request. In light of the above, we are requesting authorization for the following:
 - a. A package of <u>up</u> to five SR-71 reconnaissance overflights of North Vietnam with the understanding that no more than the flights required to produce two "complete" missions will actually be flown.

b. Permission to fly a similar package (of up to five flights) approximately two weeks after the first package is flown, with the targets and tracks of the second package to be developed after we have assessed the results of the first SR-71 package, the IDEALIST

III. TIMING

- 7. From the analysts' and intelligence community's parochial point of view, obviously the sooner the needed GIANT SCALE missions are flown the better. The final decision on timing, however, clearly involves matters going beyond our parochial concerns. Until such flights are flown, we will lack hard evidence on current patterns of logistic behavior within North Vietnam, particularly evidence related to the current state of overland military imports. You are in a better position than we to calculate the urgency of the President's need for answers to his, and your, detailed questions in this area. On timing, however, at least two considerations are relevent in light of the fact that any SR-71 overflights of North Vietnam will be tracked by North Vietnamese radar and will produce sonic booms that at least some people on the ground will hear:
 - a. If the North Vietnamese are casting about for a reason to delay the return of the final group of prisoners scheduled to be released by 28 March, a GIANT SCALE overflight before that date would give the DRV a "provocation" or "violation" to protest.
 - b. Conversely, if the President is looking for signals through which he can emphasize his mounting irritation at Hanoi's overall behavior pattern since 28 January, a GIANT SCALE overflight could be employed as such a signal.

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8. In sum, if this overflight request is approved in principle, we leave entirely to your discretion whether you want the initial mission flown on the first feasible weather day — even if that day were to come prior to 28 March — or on the first feasible weather day after 28 March.

IV. SPECIFIC TARGETS

- 9. If this request is approved, we would plan to cover the following key targets, in descending order of priority:
 - a. The Dong Dang Ping-hsiang Railyards -the principal staging areas for military supplies entering North Vietnam.
 - b. The rail line and Highway Routes 1A, 15/101 between Thanh Hoa and DMZ -- major LOCs and associated large storage depots used for transport of troops and military supplies to South Vietnam. A track covering these would also provide coverage of coastal port activity at Vinh, Quang Khe and Dong Hoi, and lastly, coverage of several key airfields.
 - c. The Hanoi-Dong Dang Rail Line -- past missions revealed levels of activity and, on one occasion, initial evidence of the SA-3's deployment into North Vietnam.
 - d. The Kep-Thai Nguyen-Hanoi Rail Line this line presumably has carried the bulk of military equipment from the Kep junction rather than the Kep-Hanoi segment. The railyards and large military depots associated with the K-TN-H line have shown significant military stockpiling.
 - e. The Hanoi-Thanh Hoa Rail Line -principal supply route for supplies moving
 south of Hanoi into panhandle.

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10. Since the activity at Dong Dang and Ping-hsiang is the most important question at this time, any SR-71 mission would be programmed to optimize coverage of this area even to the point of sacrificing possible coverage of other nearby targets. Based on past experience, inclusion of other targets within the same pass reduces the chances of effective coverage of Dong Dang/Ping-hsiang. Other critical targets, including railroads northeast of Hanoi and the panhandle, would require additional passes on the same or subsequent missions.

/s/ George A. Carver, Jr. (for) James R. Schlesinger
Director

O/DCI/SAVA: GACarver/mee

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Copy No. 2 - Dr. Kissinger

Copy No. 3 - Vice Admiral de Poix

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